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THE DAILY REBEL.

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Incidents of the capture of Vicksburg.

A letter to the London Daily News.

Garibaldi, it appears, had occupied the position at Aspromonte, but as the regiment in

parade approached, he abandoned it by a

skillful movement, and the pursuit lost all

trace of his whereabouts. Colonel Patricelli

of whom I will speak more particularly, with

a perfect battalion of Bersaglieri, whom he

had led to victory more than once before

dividing at a glance that Garibaldi could not

have gone on to a point which was already

occupied by a strong force of the royal troops.

He was not mistaken. Garibaldi had received

the position at Aspromonte six hours be-

fore, with about two thousand volunteers.

The royal force consisted of eighteen hundred

Bersaglieri.

Colonel Patricelli sent out of his side

Garibaldi to join him, by the name of the

King and of the law, to say down his arms,

with an intimation that he had orders to use

force to make the law respected. Garibaldi

returned an absolute refusal. Thereupon Col.

Patricelli, although his soldiers were fatigued

by the forced march, and had only a half

of four minutes, gave the word, and his

battalion, divided into three close col-

umn, marched at the double quick upon the

volunteers, who held their ground resolutely.

When the Bersaglieri came into the volunteers

field, the Bersaglieri fired a few shots, then

charged the position with the bayonet, and a

terrible melee ensued. Garibaldi, evidently

wounded, fought with his sword, and was

wounded in the leg. Garibaldi received a sword

in the leg. Three officers of the Bersaglieri

were wounded. Meanwhile a battalion

of the Fourth of the line came up, but only

in time to prevent the volunteers from dis-

persing when the saw that Garibaldi and his

Minotti were already wounded and prisoners.

It only remained for them to lay down their

arms.

Garibaldi asked to be put on board an En-

glish vessel and conveyed to England or Amer-

ica. Such a vessel, you may be sure, was

Col. Patricelli replied that he would apply for

orders from the Government. These orders

after a council of ministers, were that the gen-

eral should be conveyed to Spezia. No more

time is known here as certain.

M. Minotti, on the receipt of the news,

by telegraph, sent back himself to his com-

mand, and on the 10th of the month, the

royal army, of which the Imperial Government

had never doubted.

The Ki received the news with a mourn-

ful seriousness, which too plainly showed

how deeply he was grieved by the sad news

which had just reached him. After reading the

dispatch, he went into the country, returning

late to the Cabinet Council.

A STORY ABOUT GEN. BUTLER.—A story is

told concerning Gen. Butler, which is not

calculated to prove his confidence in the safety

of the secession element by which he is sur-

rounded.

Some time ago Gen. Butler, finding that

it was almost impossible for him to devote

his wife the care to which she is entitled,

resolved to part with her and send her home

ward. The day of departure arrived, and he

went to his wife and his children to the

boat on which they were to embark. A heavy

rain was falling, and the water was high

and the boat was high and the boat was

difficult to launch. The plank thrown upon

the water between the dock and the shore

was not quite level, and the boatmen were

finding it difficult to launch the boat. The

boatman, however, was not to be deterred

and he pushed the boat forward. The boat

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(FROM OUR FRIDAY'S EDITION)

SENATORIAL, Sept. 26th.—The Memphis Bul-

letin of the 22nd is received. It says there is

nothing important from the North; all quiet

along the lines of the Potomac.

Private dispatches received in Washington

represent matters dull at McClellan's head-

quarters on the 24th.

The Bulletin says Louisville is no longer

threatened. Buell's advance had arrived via

Salt River. Buell is concentrating at Bloom-

field.

The New York Tribune's correspondent says

Burns' brigade crossed the Potomac at Sharps-

burg Saturday, but no sooner was it discov-

ered than they were hemmed in on three sides

by overwhelming masses, who immediately

opened a most terrific fire of snub-drums

every part of their line. Gen. Burns, who

commanded the brigade, instantly ordered his

men to fall back across the river. A score of

the wildest confusion and carnage, the slaugh-

ter then occurred. The rebels, coming then

closer, and our men dying by hundreds

as they attempted to cross the river. A great

number of the wounded could not contend

with the rapid current and were almost in-

stantly drowned.

Later.

The Chicago Times is also received and

states that, according to advice from the

upper Potomac, but troops had made no forward

movement, though active operations would

not long be delayed.

Gen. Lee's headquarters are at Falling Wa-

ter. The rebels are concentrating at Win-

chester, which place is being fortified.

The loss at the battle of Antietam, it is said

is officially stated at more than two thou-

sand and twenty, while that of the rebels

exceeds ten thousand.

A special dispatch from Washington to the

Chicago Times says the rumor that a draft

about to be made has some foundation in fact,

in the extent that the President has deter-

mined, in case the country does not at once

under the policy enacted in his emancipation

proclamation, that he will enforce the draft

of our army to reach one million.

The Constitution decided Unconstitutionality.

Judge Thomas V. Thomas, in Chief Jus-

tice Court, Sept. 26th, in a habeas corpus

case for the discharge of a Conscrip-

t, has affirmed each of three points made by

the plaintiff in the case, to wit:

1. That he was a commissioned Officer of

the United States Army, and exempted by order

of the Government from military service.

2. That he had been twice rejected by the

Commissioned authorities, on account of the

condition of his mind, and could not be coerced

into a third experiment.

3. That the Conscription Act is unconstitu-

tional, and therefore the act and all orders

proceeding thereunder are null and void.

The decision will doubtless have the effect

of arresting conscription in that Circuit, and

will probably be followed by suits of the same

kind in other Circuits. It is a most

unlucky forecast in the Circuit just

now.—*Mecon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

From Suffolk.

One advance from Suffolk to Wednesday

last. The number of troops now in and around

Suffolk is estimated at 17,500. Major General

Ferry and his staff, accompanied by Brigadier

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From the West and Southwest.

From New Orleans.

We have before us a late number of the

New Orleans Delta, in which we see nothing

worth noticing, except a frantic effort to enlist

soldiers for Lincoln's war. Two columns of

the paper are filled with appeals to the fight-

ing propensities of the people of New Orleans.

A Mr. Finchback—happy name!—calls on the

"colored men" to rally and form a company

"for service in the United States army." Two

other "colored companies" are called for; a

fourth appeals to the public for men to fill up

the "John Brown guards," and is headed by

"Unity! Fraternity! Equality!" A fifth com-

pany is called "The Butler Guards." Now

here are five companies which one would sup-

pose New Orleans is the last place in the world

to tolerate. What "John Brown" suggests

every one knows, who remembers the events

at Harper's Ferry some three years ago.

(Mobile Tribune.)

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.

In the Trans-Mississippi Department, now

under the command of General Holmes, dis-

patch preparations have for some time been

making, which must soon mature into im-

portant movements. While active operations are

at present but of a minor character, mostly those

of guerrillas, it is known that Gen. Hindman

is massing a heavy force in Northwestern Ar-

kansas, while the condition of affairs through-

out Missouri is such as to lead us to expect

interesting news from that State any day.

(Mobile Register.)

FROM VICKSBURG.

Among the returned prisoners here are some

Missourians, who have quite an adventurous

history to recount. They were taken prison-

ers while in Price's army, but the Yankees

would not recognize them as prisoners of war,

and gave them a trial by court-martial. They

were condemned and sentenced to be executed;

their coffins were prepared, the graves dug,

and the prisoners taken out to be shot, when

at the last moment the Yankees, fearing retri-

bution, concluded to recognize them as prison-

ers of war, and allowed them to be regularly

exchanged. It will not be long until these

men will be again in front of the battle, and

then too to the Yankees.—*Citizen.*

F. Montgomery, one of the employees of the

Vicksburg Whig, was put in the lock up last

evening for attempting to make his way to the

Yankees. His trip over the river a few Sun-

days ago was for no good, and we said so at

the time. Watch and be vigilant, more can

be caught.

On the 23d day of May 1861, F. Montgomery

subscribed to the oath of allegiance, and

was a member of the Union League of this

city. It seems that he is now in the hands

of the Yankees, and is being held as a pris-

oner.—*Vicksburg Whig, 25th.*

ARRIVALS.—We learn that on yesterday

following distinguished persons arrived in our

city from Louisiana: Maj. Gen. Taylor (com-

manding the Army of the Gulf), and Gov.

Moore.—*Vicksburg Whig, 25th.*

BRIDGE BURNED.—The Memphis Bulletin

states that, on Thursday last, the partisans

burned the bridge over the Hatchie, between

six and seven miles north of the city.

The Flag of Freedom, Texas states that

there have been one or two cases of yellow

fever at that place, producing a panic among

the people.

It is positively stated that Gen. Forney

has been transferred from this to a Western

post, and that he will leave for it immediately.

Who is to take his place we have not heard.

(Mobile Tribune.)

"STONEWALL" ADMINISTERS THE SACRAMENT.

On the morning of a recent late near Har-

per's Ferry, after a sermon by one of his

Chaplains, a man, who, by the way, is an

Elder in the Presbyterian church, administered

the sacrament to the church members in his

Army. He invited all to participate in this

ceremony. A Baptist, the straightest of his

sect, thoroughly imbued with the idea of

common union, as seen to hesitate; but the

minister, who, as we said, administered the

sacrament, and thus it happened that the

minister, who, as we said, administered the

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minister, who, as we said, administered the

The News from Richmond.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

"At Sharpsburg McClellan was so used up

that it was thought a month must elapse be-

fore he could reorganize. We also suffered

but in a week would be ready to resume the

offensive." This is the substance of a letter

from Lee to the President, if one may believe

what is told on good authority. Hence Lee